

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A GREAT POKER GAME IN WHICH FOUR ACES WERE NOT WORTH A CENT.

CAMERON HELD A STRAIGHT FLUSH

How United States Senators Spend Their Evenings—Who Will Succeed Carlisle as a Leader in the House.

Mr. Wilson will take a hand.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—The most remarkable game of poker ever played in Washington was between a party of United States senators at an up-town hotel Thursday night. The players were Senators Quay and Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Farwell, of Illinois; Hon. Dave Little, ex-Pacific railroad commissioner, of Illinois, and ex-Senator Sewell, of New Jersey. It was a \$10 limit game and there had been three raises before the draw, when all the players went out except Senators Cameron and Farwell. Mr. Cameron stood "pal," and Mr. Farwell drew the cards. Then the fun began. The sympathy of the party was with Senator Cameron, as Senator Farwell is recognized as one of the best poker players in Washington. Indeed, he has the reputation of never having come out of a game loser. The remainder of the story is told by a witness in this wise:

"When Mr. Farwell saw Mr. Cameron stand 'pal' at once concluded that he was bluffing, and he started in to catch him. It was Mr. Cameron's bet, and he went the limit. Mr. Farwell saw him and Don bet him again. Each saw that the other meant business, then they settled down to work in earnest. Mr. Cameron continued to bet and Mr. Farwell continued to raise him until the process had been repeated by each of them ten times."

Farwell Had Four Aces.

"Then Mr. Farwell became compassionate and dropping his cards, said:

"See here, Don, I don't want to carry this thing any further. I have a hand here that is simply invincible, and it is foolish for you to buck against it. I don't want to be put further on a sure thing. Remember I drew two cards." Then the players all looked eagerly to Mr. Cameron to see what he would do. Don has great nerve and told Mr. Farwell to go ahead, and play his hand for all it was worth, but Mr. Farwell would not take advantage of his colleague, and with the remark that he did not want to rob a man, he said: "I call you, and carelessly threw down on the table four aces."

The gentlemen of the party who had been in suspense all this time drew a sigh of relief, and turned sympathetically to Mr. Cameron.

Don's Diamond Flush.

"Don did not need their sympathy, however, for he quietly spread out before the astonished gaze of Mr. Farwell, a straight diamond flush, seven spot high. Mr. Farwell's only remark was: "Well, I'll be damned," and Mr. Cameron drew in the pot, which contained a little more than \$300."

Frying the Fat Out of Them.

The republican committee, it has leaked out from republicans high in the councils of the party, has already raised a gigantic campaign fund for use in the next presidential campaign.

Certain big manufacturers, who are protected by the McKinley bill, were compelled, in advance of its framing, to put up an immense fund.

Chairman Quay and the agents of the republican committee told some of the manufacturers that unless they agreed to submit to the fat-frying process in advance, public sentiment would compel them to reduce their enormous profits by a heavy cut on duties. The Pennsylvania rubber-barons, who wanted to start the tin-plate industry, it is understood, paid \$300,000 outright for the prohibitory duty which would give the new industry a monopoly of the American market.

In this it is believed almost a million dollars from the ill-gotten gains of manufacturers, have been covered into the republican treasury, to be used to corrupt voters in the coming congressional elections and the next presidential campaign.

The election of ex-Speaker Carlisle to the United States senate has given rise to considerable talk today as to who will be his successor in the house, and as to who will be the next speaker in the event the democrats get the next house.

CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Favorable Effect of the Weather on Cotton, Tobacco and Corn.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The weekly weather crop bulletin of the North Carolina experiment station and the state weather service for this evening says the reports of correspondents show generally a very favorable effect of the weather on nearly all crops during the week. The rain-fall was about the average in most sections of the state, except local heavy rains in the eastern district, but, falling as here rain was badly needed, it has done much good. In a few places which still need more rain, the soil notwithstanding being moistened to a sufficient depth, cotton germinates slowly. The river and harbor people are also waiting the first opportunity to call up their appropriation bill, and get it through the house.

JUDGE CRISP THE COMING MAN.

Judge Crisp is the man whose name is on everyone's lips. He is the man the majority of the democrats want and it is highly probable he will be the next speaker. Of course there will be other candidates, and many of them, and it is just possible a combination might be formed by which Crisp can be defeated. However, as matters now stand, if a vote was taken at once, Judge Crisp would be elected by a two-thirds majority of the democratic caucus. Today a score or more of members went to Mr. Crisp and said now that Mr. Carlisle is out they would vote for him for speaker.

As to the leadership of the present minority, it is not probable that any leader will be formally selected. Mr. Mills will continue to lead on the tariff, but the main fight of the session comes up on a national election law bill. Mr. Crisp will be the man who will lead the democratic forces in the great fight that must be made. Indeed, in all fights of a vigorous nature Crisp will be forward.

SECRETARY BLAINE TO RESIGN.

Mr. Blaine will resign from Harrison's cabinet in less than three months. At least that is what many of his friends believe. His resignation will, however, not be on account of any dissatisfaction with the president, but on account of his rapidly failing health.

During the past two months his health has been failing very rapidly, and now he looks ten years older than he did before the many recent troubles in his family. Indeed, Mr. Blaine's health seems entirely broken. He is thin, while his face appears entirely colorless, and there is a nervousness about his frame which shows that he is aging rapidly. Indeed, Mr. Blaine's friends do not believe that he is long for this world, and as for a presidential candidate in '92, that is out of the question. Indeed his friends will be surprised if the greatest of republican statesmen is alive at that time.

THEIR FIRST MEETING.

Colonel Candler, of Georgia, tells a good story of his first meeting with Private John Allen, of Mississippi, and how the private "worsted" him in a knock-down and drag-out fight.

"I was down near Tupelo in command of a Georgia company," said Mr. Candler. "One morning a lone, lurching, half-dead boy looked as if you held him up to the light you could see the tadpoles in him, walked up to my tent and crawled out. 'Cap'n one o' your d—n men stole my blanket an' I'm goin' to have it back or I'm goin' to frall it—ll out'—

Colonel Canady to Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Colonel W. P. Canady, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, has decided to resign that position, and it is said tonight that his resignation will be communicated to the senate on Monday.

"Yes," I replied, "I remember it. Of course it is yours."

"Yes," said the boy, "that's just like you Georgians. One of you will tell a lie and

other will swear to it. Now, cap'n, if you will just shed them stripes I'll whip you quicker'n hell will search a feather."

"I couldn't stand that challenge," continued the Georgian. "I quickly threw off my coat and into the fight. Well, if it had not been for you, I believe that John Allen would have beat me to death. He would have hit the earth with me, and then offered to whip all my men one by one, but none of them would try him. That boy was Private John Allen, the Mississippi congressman."

MR. WILSON WILL TAKE A HAND.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—The exciting battle in the house last night between Representatives Payne and Bynum, which closed with the imposition of a partisan censure upon the latter will be resumed as soon as the flag goes up over the house tomorrow morning. Representative Wilson, of Virginia, will have his turn on the Campbell letter and Mr. McMinn, of Tennessee, and there are fears that he may be excited to murderous frenzy tomorrow when he is to be brought to the popular court to be examined as to his sanity, in accordance with the order obtained by his son, John B. Jones, of Pensacola, Fla.

Two leading physicians are to examine him, and their report will be made on Monday under oath. Young Mr. Jones wants to send his father to St. Joseph's Catholic retreat at Dearborn as a private patient.

When the summons was served on the ex-senator he read the paper carefully and for a few moments said nothing. Then he burst out with: "So my enemies have adopted a new tack, eh? They want to send me away where they can murder me? Well, they haven't done it yet, and by all that is sacred in the name of liberty they never will do it, if there is any justice in the courts of Michigan. If there isn't, then I am abundantly able to protect my own interests."

Growing more excited the ex-senator denounced this attempt to lock him up, and said they would send him away only after many of his "enemies" had been made to suffer terribly by his own right hand.

REFLECTS ON A LADY'S CHARACTER.

For the past few months his malady has been notably growing worse. He has flooded the local and foreign press with letters making allusions to an estimable and prominent lady of this city who was lately married, and asserting that she was his "Catholic wife," and was bearing a dishonorable relation to the gentleman whose wife she became.

The Detroit papers, without exception, have refrained from publishing his communication, and, of all the papers in the United States, it remained for one only to open its columns to his attacks upon a cultivated and highly educated woman. That paper is the New York Sun.

SURPRISED AT DANA'S ACTION.

Alluding to this matter, the Detroit Journal says:

The steps now taking for the confinement of ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, in an insane asylum are tardy. He should have been there long since. His letters, that Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, has sent to him, are full of such outrageous attacks upon a Dutch lady, by name and their very language, should have assured the editor of that paper of the impropriety of thus ventilating the ravings of a lunatic. For an editor who, as he boasts in regard to Mrs. Cleveland, never attacks women, his conduct in the Jones letters is very singular and scandalous.

AROUND THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Silver will be the principal topic of discussion in the senate again this week. Senator Stewart has given notice of his purpose to address the senate on this subject Wednesday. Addressed in memorandum of the late Representative W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will be delivered Tuesday afternoon, and Saturday will be devoted to the calendar. These are the only probable interruptions of silver debate.

The naval appropriation bill, it is expected, will be reported early in the week, but it will not be called up for action until the silver question has been disposed of.

The naval appropriation bill will be taken up in committee for consideration, so that an early report may be made thereon to the senate, but as the members of that committee are all, more or less, interested in the silver debate, it is doubtful if any progress be made on the tariff bill until after the silver bill is out of the way.

IN THE HOUSE.

The first three days of the week in the house will witness the closing scenes in the tariff debate, which promises to become more animated as the end draws near. It is the present intention of the ways and means committee to report the bill from the committee of the whole to the house on Friday. The New York voters, depending in number upon the number of amendments made to the bill, will be in order. The wool sections are to be subject of attack again in this way, and altogether the proceedings promise to consume considerable time, unless a special rule is adopted to hasten the session.

The bill, however, seems to call up the Alabama contested election case of McDaniel vs. Turpin immediately after the tariff bill is disposed of, and as the report of the committee in favor of the contestant involves the inversion of an apparent majority of eight thousand, a bitter resistance is apt to be developed.

The river and harbor people are also waiting the first opportunity to call up their appropriation bill, and get it through the house.

THE DOCTORS AT NASHVILLE.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET

There on Tuesday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—[Special.]—Nearly three hundred delegates to the American Medical association, which assembled Tuesday, have already arrived. This promises to be one of the largest attended meetings of recent years. About one hundred and forty-five hundred people were engaged in the meeting a week ago, and twice as many more could have been engaged. There will be no lack of room, however, as citizens have volunteered to care for fifteen hundred people. The representatives of about ninety firms have been here a week arranging their display of medicines, instruments and medical works, and the large amusement hall is crowded with their exhibits.

The session of the association opens Tuesday morning, when a general meeting will be held in the Vendome theater. One large meeting will be held in the morning of each of the four days during which the association sits, and in the afternoons about thirty sections will meet at various halls and churches in the city. The association has made ample arrangements for entertaining the visitors, and committees of ladies have been appointed for each hotel and section of the city, to see that visiting ladies see everything of interest here. It is expected that by Tuesday noon there will be not less than two thousand visitors here.

SUED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW

For Alleviating the Affections of His Wife—A Verdict for \$20,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—[Special.]—The suit of E. G. Bennett vs. S. F. Glass, which has been pending for nearly three weeks in the circuit court of Williamson, was decided yesterday. Bennett married the daughter of Mr. Stewart. A. Bennett, who is one of the richest men in the county, his estate being valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The son-in-law sued his father-in-law for the alienation of the affections of his wife, and claimed \$50,000 damages. The legal talent of the Franklin bar, and some from Nashville were engaged in the trial. It was of the most hotly contested suit ever brought in this section, and the second of the kind ever brought in Tennessee. The jury gave a verdict of \$20,000 in favor of Bennett.

TRUE BILL FOUND.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 18.—[Special.]—The grand jury has found a true bill against Messrs. Albert Martin and T. H. Cheek, and their attorney, who have been indicted for the appearance of the party at the circuit court.

The charge is the technical one of "franklaining or issuing warehouse receipts." Under the statute on the subject, their lawyer says, "the shortage which appears in the elevator is a consequence of the erroneous and loose method which I pursued of issuing receipts on goods which I had not then had and shipped into and out of all the while, which was a common fund opening the way for a shortage following a considerable depression in the market. More than that, a number of the receipts shown on the stubs of the elevator company had been satisfied though not actually taken up, and while yet outstanding are not in the hands of bona fide holders and cannot be enforced."

Grand Old Fellows in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 18.—[Special.]—The grand encampment of the Odd Fellows of North Carolina has elected the following officers: Grand Patriarch, T. E. Phillips; grand high priest, T. W. Stephens; grand senior member, A. Broadwater; grand junior warden, J. W. Stanley; grand scribe and treasurer, C. W. Black; grand representative, John L. Dudley.

Enlarging Their Shops.

NEWNAN, Ga., May 18.—[Special.]—The R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company, which has been doing a large amount of business in the Western North Carolina, on which a force of convicts is employed, has graded to within six miles of the proposed line and enough land secured for the head of the road to lay out distance. It was promised at the time the last legislature met that the road should be completed by next September.

Colonel Canady to Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—Official report on the progress of the work on the Murphy branch of the Western North Carolina, on which a force of convicts is employed, is that it is nearly completed. It is graded to within six miles of the proposed line and enough land secured for the head of the road to lay out distance.

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THERE WILL BE A SCENE

WHEN EX-SENATOR JONES, OF FLORIDA, IS BROUGHT INTO COURT

TO BE EXAMINED AS TO HIS SANITY

He Writes a Communication Reflecting Upon the Character of a Lady and the New York Sun Publishes It.

DETROIT, May 18.—[Special.]—A determined and heavy, powerful man is ex-United States Senator Charles W. Jones, and there are fears that he may be excited to murderous frenzy tomorrow when he is to be brought to the popular court to be examined as to his sanity, in accordance with the order obtained by his son, John B. Jones, of Pensacola, Fla.

Two leading physicians are to examine him, and their report will be made on Monday under oath. Young Mr. Jones wants to send his father to St. Joseph's Catholic retreat at Dearborn as a private patient.

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WHAT BISMARCK SAID

To the French Journalist—The Ex-Chancellor is in Prison for Complaining Against a Superior Officer.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 18.—Mexican papers are reporting in alarm the grandson of the emperor of Yucatan is a young grandchild of the emperor of the same name, and is now second lieutenant in a cavalry regiment, with no official standing, though he has some money, which enables him to make frequent trips to the United States. During the last trip he is reported to have said that he represented the conservative party in Mexico, and that he was in the service of the emperor.

He took up a military career, he says, to set himself straight, rushed into print, publishing a letter in El Tiempo (newspaper), in which he criticizes the government, the liberal party, and also President Diaz, who is commander-in-chief of the army, and for this he was arrested and sent to Thatalolo military prison, where he is undergoing a trial for compassing the death of his superior officer. The authorities attach little importance to the affair, though they are inquiring to ascertain whether he was instigated by others. So far, however, it appears that he wrote the impudent letter without consulting anyone, and therefore the government is inclined to deal leniently with him, particularly as he claims that his ideas are purely his own.

Mr. Verdugo, claims that even if he is found guilty he can be sentenced to only one or two months imprisonment.</

**THE GREATEST WAR
THAT WAGED BETWEEN CAPITAL
AND LABOR.**

Discourse of Dr. Talmage in Brooklyn on
Sunday—The Trouble of a Never-
Ending Controversy.

BROOKLYN, May 12.—[Special.]—The Tabernacle congregation is still worshipping in the Academy of Music, but expects next September to have the main auditoriums of the new Tabernacle ready for use in the holding of services. After the usual preliminary exercises this morning, Dr. Talmage preached on "The Old Fight to be Settled," from the text: "Whosoever ye would that men shoud do to you, do ye even so to them." (Matt. 7:12.) Following is the sermon in full:

"Two hundred and fifty thousand laborers in Hyde park, London, and the streets of American and European cities filled with processions of workmen carrying banners, bring the subject of labor and capital to the front. That all this was done in peace, and that as a result in many places, arbitration has taken place, is a righteous and according to law will accomplish it.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' War, for it is a war of centuries, it is a war of the five continents, it is a war hemispheric. The middle classes in this country, upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing; and if things go on at the same ratio as they have for the last twenty years been going on, it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

The antagonistic forces have again and again closed in upon each other. You may pooh-pooh it; you may say that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fourierism, or socialism, or St. Simonism, or nihilism, or communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, the most terrific threat of this century. Most of the attempts at pacification have been dead failures, and monopoly is more arrogant, and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employees. "You shall have less," say the capitalists. "Compel us to do fewer hours of toil in a day." "You shall not toil more hours," say the others. "Then, under certain conditions, we will not work at all," say these. "Then you shall starve," say those, and the workmen gradually using up which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change, we shall have soon in this country three million hungry men and women. Now, three million hungry people cannot be kept quiet. All the efforts of legislation in all the constellations of the cities, and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep three million hungry people quiet. What then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Never. The brot of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched.

But that which human wisdom cannot achieve will be accomplished by Christianity in due time. It is on the cross that God's medicines so powerful that one drop would stop a disease and restore a patient; and I have to tell you that one drop of my text properly administered will stop all these woes of society and give canseasance and complete health to all classes. "Whosoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

I shall first show you this morning how this controversy between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this controversy will be settled.

Futile remedies. In the first place there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich. There is no laboring man on earth that would be rich if he could be. We must force a disease and restore a patient; and I have to tell you that one drop of my text properly administered will stop all these woes of society and give canseasance and complete health to all classes. "Whosoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"Oh," says some sinner here, "that is all that is, that is impossible, that is impossible!" No, I cut out of a paper this: "One of the pleasantest incidents recorded in a long time is reported from Sheffield, England. The wages of the men in the iron works at Sheffield are regulated by a board of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been extremely unprofitable, and employers have cut wages in every way, but the wages fixed by the board, which neither employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty, the workmen in one of the largest steel works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever. How much better that plan is than a strike would be."

Nicer will the contest be settled by combin-

ed and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they were only cattle or draught-horses. Their nerves are flitting, their domestic comfort is nothing, their happiness is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a hound has for a hare, or a hawk for a hen, or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean, the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writings, after the life of suffering and brave endurance, goes into incarceration and death, they clap the book shut and say, "Good for him!" They stamp their feet with indignation and say just the opposite of "Save the working classes!" They have all their sympathies with Shylock, and not with Antonio and Portia. They are plutocrats, their feelings are infernal. They are filled with malice and suspicion on this subject. To stop this awful imbroglio between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip end of the little finger.

Neither will there be any pacification of this angry controversy through violence,

God never blessed murder. Blow up the country-seats on the banks of the Hudson, and the world finds out that men and timber are to be had for the taking, and labor. During the revolutionary war there was a heavy price of timber to be lifted, perhaps for some fortresses, and a corporal was over seeing the work, and he was giving commands to some soldiers as they listed: "Leave away, there! you leave!" Well, the timber was too heavy; they could not get it up. Then the soldiers, being tired by a long day, and he stopped, and said to the corporal, "why don't you let them lift?" That timber is too heavy for them to lift."

"No," he said, "I won't; I am a corporal."

The gentleman got off his horse and came up to the place. "Now," he said to the soldiers, "all together—yo heave!" and the timber went to its place. "Now," said the gentleman to the corporal, "When you have a piece of timber too heavy for the men to lift, and you want help, you send to your commander-in-chief." It was Washington! Now, that is about all the gospel I know—the gospel of giving somebody a lift, a lift out of darkness, a lift out of earth into heaven. Is that the gospel of helping some body else to lift? To the timber.

"A Novelty."

Irish linen note paper sold by the pound with envelopes to match at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Southern Home

Building and Loan Association, 32-1-2-8, Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information.

A Novelty.

Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

A New Departure.

Real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match, sold by the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Building Material.

Building and pavement brick, car load lots, f.o.b. Atlanta, W. F. Parkhurst, 214 Whitehall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—SOUTHERN HOME

Building and Loan Association, over Neale's new bank. Call for pamphlet.

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES

on city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by instalments to suit borrower.

Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 155 S. Broad street.

WE HAVE BUYER FOR 5-HORN COTTAGE

on south side; cost \$5,000 or less.

2 Wilson, 115 Broad.

Business Chances.

A RARE CHANCE—COME QUICK—MUST BE

sold, fine horses at my stable consisting of

five matched family horses. 70 S. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. J. H. Jordan.

May 10-12.

four hundred thousand dollars' worth of wages, and have had poor wages ever since. Traps sprung suddenly upon laborers, and violence never took one knot out of the knuckle of toil, or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Mark that!

"Frederick the Great admired some land near his place in Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was owned by a miller, and he wanted to get the miller three times the value of his property. The miller would not take it, because it was the old homestead, and he felt about it as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king, with a stick, beat him, and struck him with which he sometimes struck his officers of state, said to the miller: "Now, I have you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyway." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king, "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your majesty does take it, I will go to the chancery court. At that time Frederick the Great yielded to the miller: "Now, I have you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyway." 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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 19, 1890.

The Democratic Executive Committee,
FORSYTH, GA., May 19.—The democratic executive committee of the state will meet on the 21st instant at 11 o'clock a.m. in the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, to fix a time for holding the gubernatorial convention, and to consider such other matters as may properly come before it. Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

ROBERT L. BERNER, Chairman.

The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its review of the cotton movement, for the week ending last Friday, says that the total receipts have reached 11,505 bales, against 16,408 bales last week and 16,586 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1889, 5,728,882 bales, against 5,453,068 bales for the same period of 1888-9, showing an increase since September 1, 1889, of 275,814 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 17,808 bales, of which 13,499 were to Great Britain, 95 to France and 4,214 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 245,500 bales. If immediately delivered the total sales foot up 7,808 bales, including 2,597 for export and 5,266 for consumption.

The imports into continental ports have been 95,000 bales. There is an increase of cotton in sight of 179,675 bales as compared with the same date last year, an increase of 128,705 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1888 and a decrease of 47,962 bales as compared with 1887.

The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 13,851 bales, and are 2,051 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 1,315 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1st the receipts at all the towns are 18,651 bales more than for the same time in 1888-89.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1889, are 5,700,607 bales; in 1888-89 were 5,480,312 bales; in 1887-88 were 5,428,601 bales. Although the receipts at the outputs the past week were 11,505 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only—bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 5,601 bales and for 1888 they were 15,208 bales.

The increase in amount in sight, as compared with last year, is 275,106 bales, the excess as compared with 1887-88 is 339,677 bales and the gain over 1888-87 reaches 783,677 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York has been generally quite spiritless for the week under review, prices fluctuating within comparatively narrow range. The report on the progress of the early planting for the next crop, which was issued on Saturday last, was not made public until after change. It caused on Monday some advance, with more attention directed to the next crop, but gave no decided strength to values.

On Tuesday a better report from Manchester, some improvement at Liverpool, together with the recurrence in Texas of heavy rains before the damage by the late storms had been fully recovered from, gave a slight impulse to the speculation for the rise, with pretty liberal dealings in options for July and January.

On Thursday, weak accounts from Liverpool and the cessation of excessive rains in the southwest, caused some depression, especially in the next crop. On Thursday, an early decline was recovered, in sympathy with the more active market for spot cotton.

Friday, an uncertain opening was followed by a general decline, but in the last hour there was renewed buoyancy for this crop, on the report of the stopping of short notices and rumors about a projected corner for July here and at Liverpool; but the next crop closed cheaper than yesterday.

Cotton on the spot sold moderately for export and home consumption, but the demand was pretty freely met, current quotations were barely maintained, and on Wednesday were reduced to 1-16c. On Thursday, a comparatively large business was done in spot cotton for home consumption, and prices were steadier.

The Chronicle's reports by telegraph from the south are generally of a favorable tenor.

The water is subsiding steadily on overflowed lands, and as fast as it goes off seed is being put in. Elsewhere the crop is developing promisingly, as a rule, and in some districts good stands have been secured.

Important Census Questions.

As the time is approaching when our people will be brought face to face with the census-taker, the nature of the questions he will ask, with the expectation of getting answers, becomes very interesting. The New York Sun picks out a few of the inquiries that the census-takers are instructed to make and we reproduce them here:

22.—Whether a person suffering from acute or chronic disease, with the name of the disease and length of time affected.

23.—Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech; or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, and name of defect.

24.—Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper.

25 and 26.—Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?

27.—If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage encumbrance?

28.—If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or a member of his family?

29.—If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage encumbrance?

30.—If the home or farm is not owned by head or member of family and mortgaged, give the name of the office of owner.

The census-takers are compelled to ask these questions, and there is a penalty of a fine of thirty dollars for a refusal to answer; but we think the Sun is right when it advises the people to give the desired in-

formation. The matters inquired about do not appear to a census of the people. They are private affairs entirely, and the attempt to make them a part of the census is illegal. In other words, under this free government of ours, not even the forms of law can give an employee of the government the right to inquire into people's private affairs.

As the Sun says, there is no need of a display of indignation when the census-taker puts these inquiries. The proper way is to meet him with a genial smile, and refer him to a man around the corner.

The Views of a Southern Republican.

"A South Carolina republican," writing to the Springfield Republican, enters a protest against the proposed legislation that provides for placing congressional elections in the south under federal control. He takes a very impartial view of the whole situation here, and it is pity that his views could not be brought to the attention of honest republicans in the house if there are any such in that body.

This "South Carolina republican," who seems to be a man of unusual ability, objects to the proposed legislation on the ground that it is purely sectional in its purpose and that it will be purely sectional in its results; and he goes to hint in a very broad manner that it would undoubtedly be most unwise, if not disastrous, to place in the hands of the negroes of the south the power of invoking federal control of elections.

We are not accustomed to such a line of argument from a southern republican, and it is therefore exceedingly interesting. He goes on to show why it would be unwise to entrust the negroes with this power, and why it will be resented by the southern whites to the extent, at least, of reviving the old feelings and the old prejudices that were a part of the confusion and demoralization of reconstruction times. "The negro, as a class," he very frankly says, "has no spirit of state pride, and no comprehension of our local system of government. He has become accustomed to look to the federal government for the redress of all his wrongs, real or imaginary, and he would gladly see all idea of state's rights trampled under foot."

Coming from a republican, this is refreshing indeed. A little leaven goes a long way. What the South Carolina republican says here bears a definite relation to the point recently made by THE CONSTITUTION in its discussion of the southern question with Mr. Edward Atkinson. For some reason or other Mr. Atkinson seems to have abandoned the discussion, but the point we made is very close to the pith of the whole matter. It is this: That the forms of citizenship may and are conferred by law, but the real citizenship is a growth from within that can only be the result of education, training and habit. It is the result of the process that the scientists call evolution. A man may exercise all the rights of citizenship, and yet not be a citizen in the full and final meaning of that term.

In this fact is to be found the whole negro problem, and the main cause of the solidity of the south. The negroes, as a mass, neither understand nor appreciate the nature and responsibilities of their newly acquired citizenship. They have no conception of the relations that they bear, through the exercise of the rights and privileges of their citizenship, to the rest of their fellow-citizens, to the communities in which they live and to the states to which they owe allegiance. This, however, is too large a subject to be discussed here; but it is interesting to know that at least one southern republican has caught a glimpse of the real situation.

In view of this fact, it is curious to see the correspondent of our Springfield contemporaries make the mistake of supposing that the proposed legislation by the republicans is intended to benefit the negro. Evidently he has not read Speaker Reed's Pittsburgh speech, in which the republican programme is fully set forth. He told his hearers that a law was to be passed to give the republicans a majority in the house, and that the negro was to be left to his fate in the state elections. The negro has never received any benefit from the republican party since the war, and the proposed law, instead of helping him, is bound to renew the strife in which he will be the chief sufferer. This is the whole republican policy—to sacrifice the negro in order to perpetuate its partisan and unpatriotic rule.

Signs of the Times.

In every state where the negroes have been under the rule of republican leaders we hear mutterings of discontent, and there is a noticeable movement on the part of the colored voter to slip the chains which have bound him so long and go to work for himself. Sometimes since, THE CONSTITUTION called attention to the attitude of the negroes of North Carolina, who have openly denounced their party leaders and are forming a party of their own. Now in Alabama, there are equally dissatisfied, and have caused a split in the republican ranks by refusing to wear the yoke of their white leaders and bear the heat and burden of the day for men who only want their votes to advance their own selfish ends.

The negroes of Georgia, as a rule, are also wide awake to their interests, and are no longer willing to be led into the ditch blindly, as in the past. It may be said that they are "growing in grace," intelligence and a knowledge of their needs every day, and there is less enthusiasm among them now when the republican flag is unfurled; they have faced badly in the hands of the spoilsman, and have scarcely got "thanks" for their pains.

It is a fact that republican influence is waning among the negroes of the south, and either directly or indirectly this means a democratic gain; indeed, the list of democratic negroes is daily growing larger, and the republican evangelist has a hard road to travel and is making few converts for his labor.

In this connection, the growth of negro democratic newspapers is also worthy of note, and wherever these are found—and THE CONSTITUTION's exchange list gives evidence of them in Georgia—they are intelligently edited and have wide circulation. Altogether, the signs of the times are favorable for the negro and decidedly encouraging for the party which has betrayed him, by kicking down the ladder on which it has climbed to success so often in the past.

Carrying the War Into Africa.

There is going to be a big row over Africa after awhile, and, at least two of the principal powers of Europe will be principals in the fight. While there exists a strong friendship between England and Germany,

this rivalry for the mastery of the Dark Continent will not always be good-natured, as in the past. Indeed, England is somewhat sore over the progress Germany has made in her favorite field, and Stanley's speech at the London banquet is not calculated to soften her feelings in any degree. The great explorer soundly rated the people of his adopted country for the apathy they had shown in regard to African interests, and declared that to this cause, was due the foothold which Germany had gained in the land of discovery.

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We are not accustomed to such a line of argument from a southern republican, and it is therefore exceedingly interesting. He goes on to show why it would be unwise to entrust the negroes with this power, and why it will be resented by the southern whites to the extent, at least, of reviving the old feelings and the old prejudices that were a part of the confusion and demoralization of reconstruction times. "The negro, as a class," he very frankly says, "has no spirit of state pride, and no comprehension of our local system of government. He has become accustomed to look to the federal government for the redress of all his wrongs, real or imaginary, and he would gladly see all idea of state's rights trampled under foot."

Coming from a republican, this is refreshing indeed. A little leaven goes a long way. What the South Carolina republican says here bears a definite relation to the point recently made by THE CONSTITUTION in its discussion of the southern question with Mr. Edward Atkinson. For some reason or other Mr. Atkinson seems to have abandoned the discussion, but the point we made is very close to the pith of the whole matter. It is this: That the forms of citizenship may and are conferred by law, but the real citizenship is a growth from within that can only be the result of education, training and habit. It is the result of the process that the scientists call evolution. A man may exercise all the rights of citizenship, and yet not be a citizen in the full and final meaning of that term.

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STATE UNIVERSITY.

MEETING OF THE ATLANTA ALUMNI SOCIETY THURSDAY NIGHT.

Judge Howard Van Epps's Two Mammoth Schemes to Enrich the College—A Great Meeting of University Men.

The Atlanta alumni will meet. And you may keep your eyes on the State university.

The gigantic scheme of Chancellor Boggs and Judge Howard Van Epps will take hold on the minds of the alumni of Atlanta, and there's no counting the great good it may accomplish.

The scheme is the greatest ever brought up in the history of the University of Georgia, and if it fail not the old college will yet be one of the richest in the state.

Judge Howard Van Epps is the leader of the movement in the state, and is manifesting a wonderful amount of interest in the affairs of the university.

Chancellor Boggs, of Athens, was in Atlanta many months ago, and held a conference with Judge Howard Van Epps, president of the Atlanta alumni society, with reference to a great scheme that he has hit upon.

Dr. Boggs's purpose is to secure a meeting of every alumni society in the state to select delegations to be sent to Athens' commencement. These delegations will go to Athens for the purpose of working up a list of donations to the state university among the alumni all over Georgia.

Judge Howard Van Epps lost no time in taking up Chancellor Boggs's suggestion, and has, without delay, exercised his authority as president of the Atlanta Alumni society, and called a meeting of Atlanta university men for next Thursday night at the county courthouse.

JUDGE VAN EPPS'S CALL.

The call upon the alumnis, and others who have been matriculated at the university, reads as follows:

A meeting of the Atlanta Alumni society of the State University is hereby called for Thursday night, April 25th, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the city center, for the consideration of the needs of our alma mater, and especially to appoint a committee to attend the general meeting of alumnis to be held in Athens during the coming commencement. Every member of every society in the state, whether he graduate or not, is urged to attend this meeting on Thursday night next. Respectfully,

President ATLANTA ALUMNI SOCIETY.

WHAT WILL COME UP.

Now, let the alumnis rally! A crisis in the history of the State university confronts them, and much depends on the action of the meeting Thursday night, whether or not the future of the old college will continue bright.

The eyes of the state are fired on the Atlanta alumnis in this matter, and await with hopefulness their achievements. Matters of greater importance rest on the meeting next Thursday night.

Besides the plan to send delegates to Athens other matters of significance are to be considered. Judge Howard Van Epps has great ideas about elevating the university—and good ideas they are, too. He was seen in his home yesterday by a CONSTITUTION reporter with regard to the full purposes of the meeting of the alumnis. He was ready to talk, and with great enthusiasm and loyalty to the alma mater of Georgia's greatest statesmen, told about the work that will probably come before the meeting Thursday night.

TWO MAGNIFICENT PLANS.

"The first thing to be done," said Judge Howard Van Epps, "is send the delegates to Athens next commencement. At the meeting in Athens these delegates will choose a committee, cautiously selecting the most prominent men in Georgia and instruct them to go before the legislators next session to appeal to them as honest men and law-makers to give to the university one year, at least."

We must ask those delegates to lay the matter before the legislators, and the committees from the legislature, to keep it before their minds, and to remain at the capitol persistently until some satisfactory solution is made. I think this can be achieved without much labor if it is started right.

After this has been accomplished, even before it is accomplished the alumnis societies should make a canvass of the alumnis and find how many members they can who, if they are not able to make a donation of \$5,000 or \$10,000, are willing to insure their lives for \$1,000 for the university on the ten-year plan.

This scheme will enable them to turn over, within ten years, a paid policy of \$1,000 each to the university. I think certainly five hundred alumnis in the state can be found to do this, which, if true, will give the university a half million dollars in paid policies within ten years. With this and such other donations as some of the richer alumnis may make, the university will be in a position in ten years to grow from the state, say a quarter of a million dollars—and all this within ten years. Is it feasible? Certainly. Is it a legitimate basis of benevolence? Why not?

WHAT SAY THE ALUMNI?

Judge Howard Van Epps is in dead earnest. He anxiously hopes to meet a great attendance of young men and old men at the alumni meeting.

The plans he proposes he is ready to explain more fully to the meeting, and that they are substantial and carry force with them is obvious from their very face.

The life insurance plan is being taken up by the friends and alumnis of several northwestern colleges, and they are getting rich endowments right along from year to year. It can work in Georgia's universities if taken up and managed right.

What say the alumnis?

Let them rally in mass next Thursday night and Atlanta take the lead in striking out for the university's increased prosperity.

Buy Suburban Homes.

The prettiest lots for suburban homes are those fronting on and near Brown Park, Marietta. Cheap fares and seven trains per day each way. Attend the sale of lots May 27, at 3 p.m.

20 Lots for Sale.

Brown park in Marietta. Beautiful scenery, pure water, cool air, graded streets, plank sidewalks, taxes 35 cents per \$100, and connected with Atlanta by 14 daily trains. Attend the sale in Marietta, May 27, at 3 p.m. Advertised in another column.

Open Your Eyes

Brown park lots in Marietta. Splendidly graded streets, 1,000 shade trees planted by the sidewalk. Attend the sale, May 27th, 3 p.m. G. W. Adair has plat.

Comfort and Luxury.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Splendidly graded streets, 1,000 shade trees planted by the sidewalk. Attend the sale, May 27th, 3 p.m. G. W. Adair has plat.

Colored Men's Protective Association.

The Colored Men's Protective association will have their annual celebration on Monday, May 27th, at 7 p.m., at the Tabernacle.

The organization is one of the largest, in point of numbers, in the city. The object of the society is to elevate the colored race—morally and financially. The prominent colored merchant on Peter street, N. J. Jones, is the president. Our colored lawyer, C. H. T. Jones, has consented to deliver an address on the occasion. No doubt, they will have a grand time.

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry have leased the large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and have what we believe is the best laundry establishment in the south. They are prepared to do the very best work. Goods called for and served in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greatest care taken with garments. Give us a trial.

Money to Loan.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association. 4½ Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. 36-12

A MEETING CALLED.

The Democratic Executive Committee to Arrange for the Gubernatorial Convention.

The meeting has been called. And the democratic executive committee of the state will make arrangements for the coming gubernatorial convention.

Chairman Robert L. Berner, of the state democratic executive committee, has issued a call for a meeting of that body on the 21st instant, at the capitol. Chairman Berner's announcement card is as follows:

THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FORSYTH, GA., May 16.—The democratic executive committee of the state will meet on the 21st instant at 11 o'clock a.m. in the capitol in the city of Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of holding a national convention and to consider such other matters as may properly come before it. Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

ROBERT L. BERNER, Chairman.

SELF SACRIFICE.

The Enthusiastic Devotion of a Child Parting with Her Pets.

Atlanta has never known a finer instance of self-sacrifice than that of a little Alabama girl, who gave away her pets for the benefit of the church in Atlanta.

A few days ago Mrs. Joe Fox received a pair of deer from Miss Louie Bowdoin, Jones Chapel, Ala., with the request that he would dispose of them and send her the proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Miss Bowdoin is a little eight-year-old girl, whose parents removed from Georgia to Alabama sometime ago.

She is the recipient of a pair of fawns, caught by the hunting party of the Alabama mountaineers nearly two years ago.

When the question of raising funds for the rebuilding of the little church in her own town was put forward, she decided to part with her pets. Of course her first thoughts were turned to generous Atlanta, where she hoped to secure the highest bid. So she sent her pair to Atlanta, hoping that somebody else would buy them and thereby help along the fund which is being raised for the little church, away out in Alabama.

Complete machinery is being ordered of the greatest possible capacity in advance of the wonderful enlargement contemplated by the company, and everything about the factory moves off from the very outset in a great business-like way.

A GREAT FACTORY.

Besides running its own factory, with the capital stock already paid in to the dollar, the Southern Belting company has the agency for the Boston Belting Company, and the general distribution of miscellaneous articles in this line. The company proposes to build up the greatest of its kind in the south here, and will spare no labor or capital to accomplish this end.

The fact that it will be the only belting manufacturer in the south of note is significant, and speaks much in Atlanta's favor.

A RUNAWAY.

There was a rather serious runaway on Decatur street near Collins street Saturday afternoon. A young gentleman named Mann was out driving with a friend when the horse took fright.

At any rate, the horse bolted and ran out. Mr. Mann was pretty badly bruised up, and one of his arms was injured so that he will probably carry it in a sling for several days. His partner escaped with a few scratches.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL LOTS.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Large lots, beautiful park, broad, splendidly graded streets, plank sidewalks. Best suburban residence lots near Atlanta. Attend the sale in Marietta, Tuesday, May 27.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Said that "Cuba was valueless until distributed." Call around and price my

Cheap Parlor Suites,

Cheap Bed-room Suites,

Cheap Dining-room Suites,

Cheap Office Furniture,

Furniture Matresses and Springs.

I have several choice outfitts for homes

that will sell at great bargains. Good as new.

Alkinds of job work, repair work, packing and shipping solicited at lowest prices. Send for

catalogue. W. H. Thomas, 79 and 81 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

sun wed

THIS IS THE LATEST.

If you desire to be in good form use the real

pinchinent note paper ruled in unruled, sold by

the pound at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

df

Parties visiting New York city will find superio

board and rooms, "house large and in central lo

cation," at Wm. Clark's 18 East 9th street. Refer

ences.

Brown park lots in Marietta. Gilt-edge in every

respect. Attend the sale in Marietta, Tuesday, May 27, 3 p.m.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, LEMON, VANILLA, ALMOND, ORANGE, ETC., FOR FLAVORING ICE-CREAM, PUDDINGS, ETC., HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS. HOUSEWIVES SHOULD INSIST UPON OBTAINING BURNETT'S AND TAKE NO OTHER, AS THEY ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE PUREST AND BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS IN THE MARKET.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Indications for tomorrow: Showers; variable winds; stationary temperature.

SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, GA., May 18.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Taken at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

(Local Time.)

Baron. Therm. D. P. Directn. Velocity. Rainfall. Weather.

7 a.m..... 36.02 66.54 81 8 .00 Cloudy

7 p.m..... 29.92 70.52 82 10 .15 PtCloudy

Maximum Thermometer..... 87

Minimum Thermometer..... 62

Total Rainfall..... .15

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observation taken at 6 p.m. 50th meridian time.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

WALTON.—The funeral of Mrs. John Walton will take place from the Kimball to Westview cemetery today at 3 o'clock p.m. Friends of herself and husband invited to attend. Never before did any person suffer more than she, and yet without complaint, and though the qualities that go to make up a perfect wife have not entitle their possessor to a full reward, she has them in the possession of her Savior's love. Rev. Mr. Funston will officiate. The following named gentlemen will act as pall-bearers, and meet at the office of H. M. Patterson at 2:30 p.m.: G. B. Adair, W. H. Haskell, F. M. Coker, Judge Howard Van Epps, Humphreys Castleman, R. M. Clayton, D. L. Brisbin, E. G. Lind.

OLIVER.—Friends and acquaintances of Mr. Joshua Oliver, Mr. J. S. Oliver, Mr. L. H. Oliver and Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton are requested to attend the funeral of the former from 56 Cone street, Monday, May 19, 3 o'clock p.m.

P. M. HARRISON, Captain.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

Members of the Eastern Rank who are going to Rome will call on H. C. Green, 100 East Peachtree street, Monday morning, and arrange for transportation. To secure the benefits of the low rates St. Louis must go to uniform and in a body. Meet at Zouaves' armory 9 a.m. on Monday, May 19th. Brandt and Calanthe divisions will go on one ticket.

W. H. HARRISON, Captain.

PERSONAL.

G. B. WHATELY, of Savannah, was in the city yesterday.

F. Y. CLOVERUS, of Richmond, Va., is at the Markham.

DANIEL & PENDERGRASS, furniture, wallpaper,

window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. C. E. MURPHY has removed his residence to 60 Jackson street. Telephone 880; office telephone 169.

2 w

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS of the "Atlanta Economic Temple Co."

You are hereby requested to call by Tuesday, May 27th, at either the American Trust and Banking Company, No. 10 Decatur street, or at the office of W. F. Parkhurst, secretary, 27½ Whitehall street, to pay your dividends. The stock of our company is now calling at once.

You will save cost to the company. Subscribers who are able to pay more than one-fourth cash are requested to do so.

H. C. SMITH, President.

W. A. HEMPHILL, Vice-President.

J. W. ENGLISH, Treasurer.

W. F. PARKHURST, Secretary.

May 17—18.

Excelsior Steam Laundry.

The Excelsior Steam Laundry have leased the

large three-story building at 47 Decatur street,

and have what we believe is the best laundry

establishment in the south. They are pre-

pared to do the very best work. Goods called

for and served in any part of the city. Satisfaction

guaranteed. Greatest care taken with garments. Give us a trial.

G. C. GANDLER, Vice-President.

ABSOLUTE PURITY.

At Wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

OF THE

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SINGLE NUMBER, CLASS "E."

Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tues-

day, May 19, 1890.

All genuine Louisiana State Lottery Tickets are issued at New Orleans, signed by A. DAUPHIN, President, and are to be sold only in Louisiana. No other company holds its charter from the State, and when both the purchaser of a ticket and the company are equal to the laws of the State, the lottery is safe. Tickets issued out with fictitious names, dated and issued from other cities in the name of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, promising to pay prizes in the name of the State, are forged. The State Lottery tickets at all, but are counterfeit and cheats intended to deceive and defraud the unwary.

Remember that ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part of a ticket issued in any drawing. Anything in our name offered at a less price is either a counterfeit or a swindle. Remember further, when you buy a lottery ticket, never to accept anything but our official drawings, which are copyrighted under the Act of Congress, and cannot be reprinted correctly under penalty of the law.

FULL PRIZES.

No.	Prize, No.	Prize, No.	Prize, No.
131...\$	200 22744	300 45230	500 33000
114...	200 22732	300 45142	500 33000
339...	200 22757	300 45369	500 33000
364...	200 23047	300 45762	500 33000
283...	200 23048	300 45763	500 33000
130...	200 23152	300 45838	500 33000
556...	200 23191	300 46011	500 33000
581...	200 23249	300 46116	500 33000
596...	200 23252	300 46120	500 33000
622...	200 23253	300 46124	500 33000
633...	200 23255	300 46229	500 33000
685...	200 23400	300 46515	500 33000
742...	500 23424	300 46628	500 33000
741...	200 23428	300 46681	500 33000
1003...	200 23722	300 46981	500 33000
1113...	200 23833	300 47055	500 33000
1122...	500 24241	200 47120	300 33000
1407...	200 24252	300 47124	500 33000
1445...	200 24259	300 47479	500 33000
1533...	200 24264	300 47477	500 33000
2079...	200 24288	300 47480	500 33000
2144...	200 24289	200 47803	300 33000
2199...	200 25743	300 48013	500 33000
2284...	500 26261	300 48219	500 33000
2285...	200 28828	300 51348	500 33000
2673...	200 30569	300 48384	500 33000
2765...	200 30663	500 51845	500 33000
2814...	200 30747	300 51982	500 33000
3533...	200 30784	300 51981	500 33000
3733...	200 30784	300 51981	500 33000
3744...	200 49131	200 51714	500 33000
3830...	500 49131	300 51714	500 33000
3840...	200 49131	300 51714	500 33000
4141...	200 49799	300 51714	500 33000
4298...	500 27689	300 49793	500 33000
4615...	200 27806	300 49901	500 33000
4651...	200 27839	300 50111	500 33000
5005...	500 28139	200 50368	500 33000
5042...	200 28141	300 50436	500 33000
5222...	200 28255	300 50706	500 33000
5540...	200 28283	300 51926	500 33000
5837...	300 28482	300 51613	500 33000
5892...	300 28482	300 51737	500 33000
5976...	200 28839	200 51839	500 33000
6064...	200 28928	300 51845	500 33000
6076...	200 29463	300 51982	500 33000
6111...	200 29463	300 51982	500 33000
6362...	200 29601	300 52031	500 33000
6461...	200 29633	300 52057	500 33000
6562...	200 29638	200 52137	500 33000
6622...	200 29647	300 52137	500 33000
6662...	1000 30056	300 52436	500 33000
6676...	1000 30097	300 52466	500 33000
6765...	200 30235	200 52593	500 33000
6784...	200 30281	300 52693	500 33000
6810...	200 30443	200 52864	500 33000
6906...	200 30534	200 52937	500 33000
7004...	500 30625	300 52940	500 33000
7029...	200 30739	300 52942	500 33000
7046...	300 30749	300 53086	500 33000
7125...	300 30787	300 53445	500 33000
7228...	200 30947	300 53915	500 33000
7321...	200 31403	200 53994	500 33000
7361...	200 31497	300 54136	500 33000
7492...	200 31572	300 54136	500 33000
7501...	200 31943	300 54738	500 33000
7672...	200 32035	200 55492	500 33000
7767...	200 32207	500 55212	500 33000
7869...	200 32683	300 55315	500 33000
7872...	200 32486	300 55438	500 33000
7910...	200 32551	200 55620	500 33000
7989...	200 32831	200 55653	500 33000
8031...	200 32710	200 55653	500 33000
8235...	200 32831	300 55996	500 33000
8345...	200 32915	200 56106	500 33000
8411...	200 32943	300 56106	500 33000
8454...	200 33013	200 56215	500 33000
8465...	1000 33174	200 56282	500 33000
8535...	200 33386	300 56994	500 33000
8583...	200 33386	300 57076	500 33000
8708...	200 33570	300 58942	500 33000
8728...	200 33570	300 58942	500 33000
8842...	200 33287	5000 58985	500 33000
8852...	200 33287	300 59001	500 33000
8982...	200 33287	300 59001	500 33000
9008...	200 33287	200 57400	500 33000
9039...	200 34369	300 57670	500 33000
9055...	200 34408	200 57767	500 33000
9075...	200 34408	200 57767	500 33000
9182...	200 34708	300 58605	500 33000
9339...	200 34747	200 58604	500 33000
9373...	200 34863	200 58754	500 33000
9708...	200 35270	300 58942	500 33000
9842...	200 35287	5000 58985	500 33000
9882...	200 35287	300 59001	500 33000
10003...	200 36313	300 59001	500 33000
10209...	200 36518	500 59194	500 33000
10388...	200 36935	300 59216	500 33000
10494...	200 36917	200 59224	500 33000
10574...	200 37042	300 59232	500 33000
10858...	200 36338	300 59562	500 33000
10924...	200 36583	200 59711	500 33000
10932...	200 36595	300 59712	500 33000
11490...	500 36835	300 59896	500 33000
11513...	200 36835	200 60144	500 33000
11601...	200 36710	300 60144	500 33000
11556...	200 36835	300 60231	500 33000
11583...	200 36894	200 60235	500 33000
11615...	500 36930	500 60340	500 33000
11616...	200 36930	200 60415	500 33000
11717...	200 36930	200 60415	500 33000
11729...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11730...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11731...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11732...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
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11734...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11735...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11736...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11737...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11738...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11739...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11740...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11741...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000
11742...	200 36930	300 60415	500 33000

FIRST ENCAMPMENT

OF GEORGIA TROOPS UNDER THE NEW LAW.

THIRTY-FIVE COMPANIES WILL GO INTO CAMP AT AUGUSTA ON THE 16TH OF JUNE—A TALK WITH CAPTAIN GILBERT.

The military encampment which begins at Augusta on the 16th of June promises to mark an era in the history of the volunteer soldierly of the state. Thirty companies, aggregating a thousand men, have entered and will bivouac in the pine grove near the Augusta exposition on the third Wednesday in July.

This encampment is the result of the act passed by the last legislature appropriating \$6,500 to pay the expenses of the annual encampment. The items provided for are transportation and one daily ration for each man. In view of the ration, which is inconvenient this year because the commissary department is not organized, the advisory board has decided to pay the captain of each company 60 cents a day for each man. This is double the money value of the United States army ration, and upon it the men can live bountifully under a mess arrangement. Many companies will supplement this allowance from their own treasures. The Columbus Guards, for instance, will increase their sixty cents to a dollar, on which they will live right royally.

Captain S. P. Gilbert, of the Columbus Guards, was in the city Saturday on his way home from Augusta, where he attended the recent meeting of the advisory board.

"Augusta is enthusiastic over the encampment," said he. "The military companies there have raised \$3,000 and turned it over to the advisory board to supplement the appropriation."

"The \$6,500 appropriated by the state would not suffice for an encampment of all the troops. There are fifty-five infantry companies, eleven of cavalry, and one of artillery, and about twenty have entered for the encampment."

"For this number the appropriation will suffice. Strange to say, no Atlanta or Macon companies have entered. The list has closed and there is now no chance to enter. The advisory board thinks of requiring all the companies of the state to go into camp next year, if the appropriation is sufficient. If the state makes the appropriation for the militia it is but just that they should go into camp, submit to rigid discipline and fit themselves for actual service in an emergency."

"What discipline does the advisory board propose to develop the hardy qualities looked to by the legislature?"

"The actual life in camp under military discipline, the habit the men will form in taking care of themselves while in service, and the habit of drilling in regiments and battalions. Heretofore they have had no training of regimental drills. They have paid attention to fancy company movements instead and have looked to perfection in the minutiae rather than to forming a part of a regiment or battalion."

"The New York troops are accustomed to the regimental movement. In Alabama they have annually three regimental encampments, each including a week of military and a week of general encampment."

"The state there not only furnishes camp equipment, transportation and the daily ration, but pays the men \$1 per diem in addition, and the officers \$2 per diem. That just about pays the expenses of the trip."

"In Florida there are alternately state and regimental encampments. They have two regiments which are better provided for than the volunteers in the southern state. The railroads of that state, recognizing the fact that the soldiers protect their property, transport them free of charge."

"North Carolina is far ahead of us and has the finest discipline in the south. They recently have cut down their militia one-half, weeding out every company that was not up to a high standard of military excellence."

"In Georgia Argus, a rigid military discipline will be maintained. The service will be simple, however, and no unnecessary hardship will be put upon the men."

"We have two army-officers detailed as inspectors and instructors, Lieutenant C. P. Terrel, of the Eleventh United States Infantry, stationed at Augusta, and one officer at Port McPherson, to be selected by the commanding general of the state."

"We have also arranged for the Fourth artillery band to furnish music for the week."

"Colonel George A. Mercer, of the First Georgia regiment of infantry, will be in command of the camp, and has been requested by the advisory board to make out a programme and promulgate it in general orders to be issued soon."

"Our arrangements for the encampment are good. The Georgia road will deliver men and baggage at the exposition grounds and water-pipes will be run out there, so there will be plenty of fresh water. The camp will be illuminated by electric lights, and everything the troops want will be delivered by the city merchants without extra charge."

"To provide for those companies which may not be equipped with cooking utensils, the advisory board has arranged with a caterer to run a restaurant at the camp."

"The troops will be received by Governor Gordon. Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, is also expected. I came away from Augusta enthusiastic about the encampment, and I am sure it will be by far the finest ever held in the state."

The Troops Going Into Camp.

The companies entered for the encampment are now below:

Dalton Guards—Captain T. C. Thompson, Dalton; 35 men.

Colombus Guards—Captain S. P. Gilbert, Columbus; 40 men.

Perry Rifles—Captain W. C. Davis, Perry; 30 men.

Republican Blues—Captain W. D. Dixon, Savannah; 32 men.

Brunswick Riflemen—Captain P. S. Morris, Brunswick; 32 men.

Clarke Rifles—Captain G. Yancey, Athens; 30 men.

Richmond Hussars—Captain John W. Clarke, Augusta; 75 men.

German Volunteers—Captain John Ders, Savannah; 31 men.

Elberton Light Infantry—Captain P. H. Hartman, Hartwell; 35 men.

Southern Rifles—Captain J. M. Heath, Talbotton; 30 men.

Piedmont Rifles—Captain W. H. Cobb, Gainesville; 32 men.

Conyers Volunteers—Captain George W. Weaver, Conyers; 36 men.

Clinch Rifles—Captain W. W. Fry, Augusta; 36 men.

Savannah Cadets—Captain J. F. Brooks, Savannah; 40 men.

Burke Light Infantry—Captain H. H. Perry, Waycross; 32 men.

LaGrange Light Guards—Captain P. J. Autrey, LaGrange; 33 men.

Albany Guards—Captain W. E. Wooten, Albany; 31 men.

Company A, Third Battalion Georgia Volunteers—Captain W. W. Williamson, Savannah; 32 men.

Company B, Third Battalion Georgia Volunteers—Captain Thomas Scroven, Savannah; 32 men.

Company C, Third Battalion Georgia Volunteers—Captain John Reilly, Savannah; 32 men.

Oglethorpe Infantry—Lieutenant J. H. Jackson, Augusta; 32 men.

America Light Infantry—Captain H. C. Bagley, Americus; 32 men.

Georgia Hussars—Captain George B. Pritchard, Savannah; 32 men.

Vadosta Videlites—Captain J. O. Varneado, Vadosta; 32 men.

Dawson Guards—Captain J. H. Guerry, Dawson; 32 men.

Irish Jaegers—Captain John Flannery, Thomasville; 35 men.

Thomasville Guards—Captain C. P. Hansell, Thomasville; 32 men.

Fort Gaines Guards—Captain F. B. Dillard, Fort Gaines; 32 men.

Oglethorpe Light Infantry—Captain W. S. Rockwell, Savannah; 31 men.

Brunswick Light Infantry Guards—Captain J. S. Thomas, Brunswick; 31 men.

Dublin Light Infantry—Captain L. Q. Stubb, Dublin; 31 men.

Liberty Independent Troop—Captain J. L. Fanning, Walthourville; 31 men.

McIntosh Light Dragoons—Captain R. H. Knott, Darlington; 31 men.

Liberia Guard—Captain J. M. Darcey, Hinesville; 31 men.

Greene Rifles—Captain Edward Young,

Greensboro; 31 men. Thirty-five companies. Total rank and file, 1,187 men.

Officers of the Georgia Militia.

The following are the officers of the Georgia state troops:

Governor in chief—Governor Gordon.

John McIntosh Keil, chief of staff, adjutant and inspector-general.

Colonel Charles Holmstead, quartermaster-general.

Colonel John S. Candler, judge-advocate general.

Colonel George A. Mercer, the ranking colonel, will be in charge of the camp.

First Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel I. C. Levy, Augusta.

Second Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel C. M. Wiley, Macon.

Third Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel W. Garrard, Savannah.

Fourth Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel W. L. Calhoun.

Fifth Georgia Battalion, _____.

Sixth Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel Ed. L. Wright, Albany.

Eighth Georgia Battalion, _____.

Ninth Georgia Battalion, Lieutenant-colonel William F. Jones, Cumming.

First Regiment Georgia Volunteers, Colonel George A. Mercer, Savannah.

First Regiment Georgia Cavalry, W. W. Gordon, Savannah.

First Battalion Georgia Cavalry, Lieutenant-colonel John Milledge.

"A stitch in time saves nine," and if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla now it may save months of future possible sickness.

Through the Mountains to Washington and New York.

The 11:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. departures via the E. T. & G. Railway for all eastern points not only insures a delightful trip through a territory replete with fascinating scenes, but makes as quick a delivery as via any other route.

The service to Hot Springs and Asheville, also to the many resorts on the line of the E. T. & G. Railway, N. & W. Railroad and Shenandoah Valley Railroad, is simply perfect.

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B. W. WREN, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn. CHAS. N. KIGHT, A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. May 15-16

Short Line. Atlanta to Athens to Madison and the Covington and Macon roads.

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